

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

POISONING COYOTES.

In poisoning coyotes it should be borne in mind that the animals are of more than ordinary cunning. Their ability to detect the whereabouts of a trap or the presence of poison in bait is remarkable. Great care should be taken in preparing the bait to avoid human scent, for the coyote regards man as his worst enemy. In handling baits do not touch them with bare hands, but use a pointed stick or wooden forceps.

To prepare poisoned bait place 3 grains of strychnine in a capsule and insert it into a piece of suet or cow's udder about the size of an English walnut, being careful to remove all strychnine from outside the capsule. Strychnine is very bitter and if not put into capsules will be detected as soon as taken into the mouth, and the animals, becoming suspicious, will not swallow the bait, especially if very much poisoning has been done in the neighborhood. Baits should be allowed to stand in a wooden bucket about 48 hours before using to make sure that no human scent remains.

Coyotes can best be attracted to these small baits by dragging a piece of meat behind a saddle horse over foothills and across trails where the animals come from the mountains to the valleys for food and water, and then dropping the baits along the path thus made. As the animals cross the path they will follow it and pick up and swallow the poisoned baits, as their attention is on the scent of the meat drag.

Never poison a carcass, but wait until coyotes have eaten half or more than half of the flesh, then place poisoned baits around the carcass, from 20 to 30 feet away.

As coyotes are very fond of fruit, dried figs and prunes make good bait. Unless an attractive lure is placed near the baits to keep the animals busy until the strychnine takes effect, they may get away and go a long distance before dying, as the capsule has to dissolve to free the poison.

APR. 18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAY 26 1915

POISONING COYOTES.

In poisoning coyotes it should be borne in mind that the animals are of more than ordinary cunning. Their ability to detect the whereabouts of a trap or the presence of poison in bait is remarkable. Great care should be taken in preparing the bait to avoid human scent, for the coyote regards man as his worst enemy. In handling baits do not touch them with bare hands, but use a pointed stick or wooden forceps.

To prepare poisoned bait place 3 grains of strychnine in a capsule and insert it into a piece of suet or cow's udder about the size of an English walnut, being careful to remove all strychnine from outside the capsule. Strychnine is very bitter and if not put into capsules will be detected as soon as taken into the mouth, and the animals, becoming suspicious, will not swallow the bait, especially if very much poisoning has been done in the neighborhood. Baits should be allowed to stand in a wooden bucket about 48 hours before using to make sure that no human scent remains.

Coyotes can best be attracted to these small baits by dragging a piece of meat behind a saddle horse over foothills and across trails where the animals come from the mountains to the valleys for food and water, and then dropping the baits along the path thus made. As the animals cross the path they will follow it and pick up and swallow the poisoned baits, as their attention is on the scent of the meat drag.

Never poison a carcass, but wait until coyotes have eaten half or more than half of the flesh, then place poisoned baits around the carcass, from 20 to 30 feet away.

As coyotes are very fond of fruit, dried figs and prunes make good bait. Unless an attractive lure is placed near the baits to keep the animals busy until the strychnine takes effect, they may get away and go a long distance before dying, as the capsule has to dissolve to free the poison.

7 4 5

FEB. 17.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

POISONING COYOTES.

In poisoning coyotes it should be borne in mind that the animals are of more than ordinary cunning. Their ability to detect the whereabouts of a trap or the presence of poison in bait is remarkable. Great care should be taken in preparing the bait to avoid human scent, for the coyote regards man as his worst enemy. In handling baits do not touch them with bare hands, but use a pointed stick or wooden forceps.

To prepare poisoned bait place 3 grains of strychnine in a capsule and insert it into a piece of suet or cow's udder about the size of an English walnut, being careful to remove all strychnine from outside the capsule. Strychnine is very bitter and if not put into capsules will be detected as soon as taken into the mouth, and the animals, becoming suspicious, will not swallow the bait, especially if very much poisoning has been done in the neighborhood. Baits should be allowed to stand in a wooden bucket about 48 hours before using, in order to make sure that no human scent remains.

Coyotes can best be attracted to these small baits by dragging a piece of meat behind a saddle horse over foothills and across trails where the animals come from the mountains to the valleys for food and water, and then dropping the baits along the paths thus made. As the animals cross the path they will follow it and pick up and swallow the poisoned baits, as their attention is on the scent of the meat drag.

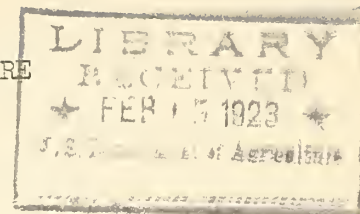
Never poison a carcass, but wait until coyotes have eaten a considerable portion of the flesh, then place poisoned baits around the carcass, at a distance of 20 to 30 feet.

As coyotes are very fond of fruit, dried figs and prunes make good bait. Unless an attractive lure is placed near the baits to keep the animals busy until the strychnine takes effect, they may get away and go a long distance before dying, as the capsule has to dissolve to free the poison.

CAUTION.

All poison containers and all utensils used in the preparation of poison should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and livestock.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



POISONING WOLVES AND COYOTES.

In poisoning wolves and coyotes it should be borne in mind that the animals are of more than ordinary cunning. Their ability to detect the whereabouts of a trap or the presence of poison in bait is remarkable. Great care should be taken in preparing the bait to avoid human scent, for they regard man as their worst enemy. In distributing baits do not touch them with bare hands, but use a pointed stick, wooden forceps, or gloves.

To prepare poisoned bait for wolves place 3 grains of strychnine in a capsule and insert it into a piece of suet or cow's udder about the size of an English walnut, being careful to remove all strychnine from outside the capsule. The same plan should be followed for coyotes, except that only $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of strychnine should be used. Strychnine is very bitter and if not put into capsules will be detected as soon as taken into the mouth, and the animals, becoming suspicious, will not swallow the bait, especially if very much poisoning has been done in the neighborhood. Baits should be allowed to stand in a wooden bucket about 48 hours before using, in order to make sure that no human scent remains.

Wolves and coyotes can best be attracted to these small baits by dragging a piece of meat behind a saddle horse over foothills and across trails where the animals come from the mountains to the valleys for food and water, and then dropping the baits along the paths thus made. As the animals cross the path they will follow it and pick up and swallow the poisoned baits, as their attention is on the scent of the meat drag.

In poisoning at a carcass, wait until the wolves or coyotes have eaten a considerable portion of the flesh, then place poisoned baits around the carcass, at a distance of 20 to 30 feet, or insert a few in deep cuts made in the flesh.

As coyotes are very fond of fruit, dried figs and prunes make good bait for them. Unless an attractive lure is placed near the baits to keep the animals busy until the strychnine takes effect, they may get away and go a long distance before dying, as the capsule has to dissolve to free the poison.

CAUTION.

All poison containers and all utensils used in the preparation of poison should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and livestock.

